Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Foundations Unit Test**

1. The ultimate source of wealth and power in any agricultural society is
   1. Gold.
   2. Copper.
   3. Land.
   4. The accumulation of weapons.
2. To change to an agriculturally based economy as a result of the Neolithic Revolution
   1. Was gradual as it took hundreds or thousands of years
   2. Developed in one part of the world and spread from there
   3. Was universally accepted throughout the world
   4. Led to a decrease in population
3. The development of agriculture led to an increase in population because
   1. Farming was much less labor intensive than hunting and gathering
   2. The stable food source allowed for more permanent homes and larger families
   3. Farming provided a healthier diet that hunting and gathering
   4. Hunting and gathering was an extremely dangerous lifestyle
4. The transformation that was most responsible for moving humans toward civilization was the
   1. Smelting of metals such as copper
   2. Growth of towns and cities
   3. Rise of agriculture
   4. Rise of specialized classes
5. Stone tools, hunting and gathering, and an increasing number of Homo sapiens are features of the
   1. Neolithic age
   2. Late Paleolithic Age
   3. Bronze Age
   4. Early Copper Age
6. Egypt benefited from its geographic location because
   1. It was located at the crossroads of key trade routes.
   2. It emerged along key migration routes and was thus exposed to diverse ideas and peoples.
   3. Isolated by desert, it was spared major invasions.
   4. Its vast resources prevented it from ever having to engage in long-distance trade.
7. Women in ancient Egypt
   1. Never held any political power or influence.
   2. Was the main source of agricultural labor
   3. Were empowered by the matrilineal nature of Egyptian civilization.
   4. Could inherit property and divorce their husbands



8. Based on the information in this illustration, which statement about the society of ancient Egypt is accurate?

A. The women had equal status to the men.

B. The social structure was hierarchical.

C. Social mobility was unrestricted.

D. Soldiers outnumbered farmers.

9. Which geographic factor had a major influence on the development of both Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilizations?

1. River valleys
2. Cool temperatures
3. Locations near a strait
4. Mountains
5. The phrases below describe what culture?

- Used cuneiform as a writing system

- Was organized into city-states

- Used Hammurabi’s code as the system of law

1. Egypt
2. Indus
3. Mesopotamia
4. Olmecs
5. Why would innovations such as iron and the wheel be beneficial to a civilization?
   1. Iron was a soft metal that could be molded easily into sculptures.
   2. Advances in technology allowed one civilization to dominate another.
   3. Wheels made trade faster, which thus made civilizations richer.
   4. In many areas, iron jewelry and wheeled stones became signs of wealth divinity, thus cementing the social order.
6. The Bantu successfully migrated from their home in Ancient Nigeria because of their
   1. Superior knowledge of writing.
   2. Superior horsemanship.
   3. Use of iron technology.
   4. Ability to withstand diseases spread by the Tsetse fly.
7. Archeologists are able to trace the Bantu migration
   1. Through the written records of the people they conquered.
   2. Through the spread of iron smelting and language.
   3. On maps left behind by the ancient Egyptians.
   4. Through the adoption of its specific law code by societies across Africa.
8. The two American centers of civilization included central Mexico and the
   1. Yucatan peninsula
   2. American southwest (Arizona, New Mexico)
   3. Andean river valleys an plateaus of Ecuador and Peru
   4. Rio Plata and Parana river systems of Argentina
9. Which modern-day territories constitute Mesoamerica?
   1. Mexico and Central America
   2. Central and South America
   3. North and South America
   4. Most of Mexico and the U.S.
10. Like the Romans and the Hans, the collapse of the Gupta state was partially caused by an invasion of the
    1. Huns (white)
    2. Persians.
    3. Chinese.
    4. Romans.
11. Which of the following is an example of Hellenism?
    1. The presence of Greek architecture in the Middle East
    2. The limited democracy of Athens
    3. The presence of pyramids in Egypt and ziggurats in Mesopotamia
    4. The extensive roads of the Persian and Roman Empires
12. The Chinese system of Mandate of Heaven refers to
    1. The power granted to the ruler form the heavens
    2. The emperor’s obligation to give laws to his people
    3. The never ending power of the emperor
    4. The belief in many gods
13. In China, the development of civil service examinations and a belief in filial piety reflect the influence of

A. Socrates

B. Confucianism

C. Plato

D. Buddhism

1. During the Han Dynasty, scholar officials
   1. Lost their governmental offices to aristocrats
   2. Came increasingly from the merchant and peasant classes
   3. Insisted on harsh law codes to maintain control
   4. Instituted a system of examination to prepare professional civil servants
2. Chinese women in the Classical Age
   1. Were free to choose the men they would marry
   2. Could become scholar-gentry provided they passed the state exam
   3. Were legally subordinated to fathers and husbands at all class levels
   4. Dominated the intellectual and artistic activities of China
3. The major impact of Alexander the Great’s conquests was the
   1. Elimination of foreign influences from Greek culture
   2. Establishment of a unified government from the eastern Mediterranean
   3. Spread of Greek culture throughout the eastern Mediterranean
   4. Destruction of regional trade and commerce

21. Which society practiced direct democracy?

A. Ancient Athens

B. Gupta Empire

C. Dynastic China

D. Early Egypt

22. The caste system in India was characterized by

A. Toleration for various religious beliefs

1. Equality between men and women
2. A lack of social mobility
3. The right of people to choose their occupations
4. In comparison to the Hindus, Persians and Chinese, religiously the Greeks
   1. Most resembled Hinduism’s polytheism with its caste system
   2. Developed a compassionate system similar to Buddhism
   3. Sought universal harmony in a manner similar to Daoism
   4. Avoided portraying gods with human characteristics
5. In India during the period after the Gupta collapse
   1. Buddhism reasserted its influence, replacing Hinduism
   2. The caste system lost its influence
   3. Hinduism maintained cultural cohesion when the central state collapsed
   4. Invaders rarely assimilated into Hindu culture
6. Buddhism lost its appeal and influence in Gupta India in part because
   1. Hinduism showed its adaptability by emphasizing its mystical side, thus retaining the loyalties of many Indians
   2. Unpopular Guptas supported Buddhism, which led to Buddhism’s decline
   3. Islam was introduced and replaced both Hinduism and Buddhism
   4. Hindus abandoned the caste system, making Hinduism more attractive
7. A major difference between Buddhism and Hinduism was that
   1. Buddhism denied the need for caste, rites, and sacrifice to achieve nirvana
   2. Hinduism was monotheistic, and Buddhism was polytheistic
   3. Buddhism denied rebirth, reincarnation, and emphasized the real world
   4. Hinduism taught respect for all living things and prohibited killing
8. Confucianism and Daoism
   1. Were officially sanctioned doctrines of the Qin and Han emperors
   2. Are religions which developed in classical China
   3. Emphasized the needs of the individual over the welfare of the state
   4. Had little influence upon China and Chinese society until the late 900s CE
9. Confucian social relationships
   1. Established a hierarchy and insisted upon reciprocal duties between people
   2. Taught its practitioners to seek inner harmony with the natural way
   3. Used rewards for correct behavior and punishments for transgressions
   4. Were based on universal love and forgiveness
10. What ideas do Hinduism and Buddhism have in common?
    1. Universal salvation
    2. Reincarnation
    3. The caste system
    4. Monotheism
11. Social order was regulated in India through
    1. Heavy reliance on the teachings of the Brahmins who taught that all humans were equal.
    2. Stories called Upanishads that taught children how to behave.
    3. A social hierarchy made up of a series of Castes and sub-castes.
    4. Strict religious teachings.
12. In Hinduism the highest goal of the individual soul was
    1. To enter into permanent union with Indra and thus escape the cycle of permanent rebirth.
    2. To escape the cycle of birth and rebirth and enter into permanent union Brahman.
    3. To follow the Four Noble Truths.
    4. To fulfill the individual’s special destiny as spelled out in the process of predestination
13. Buddhism was spread to China by
    1. Indian holy men who traveled the Indian Ocean region.
    2. Foreign merchants who traveled the silk roads.
    3. The Korean Intellectuals who brought Buddhism from China.
    4. The Buddha who found religion in China after unrest between his followers and the Hindus.

33. One similarity between the ancient civilizations in Egypt and in China is that they developed

1. Nomadic lifestyles
2. Monotheistic belief systems
3. Democratic governments
4. Written forms of communication

34. What effect did the geography of ancient Greece have on its early development?

1. The mountainous terrain led to the creation of independent city-states.
2. A lack of natural seaports limited communication.
3. An inland location hindered trade and colonization.
4. Abundant natural resources encouraged self-sufficiency.

35. One contribution of ancient Roman culture was the development of

1. The concept of zero
2. The process of making silk
3. A republican form of government
4. The printing press

36. Which statement most likely represents the view of a citizen of ancient Athens visiting Sparta?

1. “The government and society in Sparta are so strict. The people have little voice in government.”
2. “I feel as though I have never left home. Everything here is the same as it is in Athens.”
3. “This society allows for more freedom of expression than I have ever experienced in Athens.”
4. “I have never heard of a society like Sparta that believes in only one God.”

37.

- If a man has destroyed the eye of a free man, his own eye shall be destroyed.

- If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out.

These rules are based on the

1. Analects of Confucius
2. Code of Hammurabi
3. Ten Commandments
4. Koran (Qur’an)

38.

• Roman women could own property.

• Roman women could make wills leaving their property to whomever they chose.

A valid conclusion drawn from these facts is that Roman women

1. Had the right to vote
2. Enjoyed some legal rights
3. Were equal to men
4. Could hold political offices

39. Olympic games, the poems of Homer, and Hellenistic culture are associated with which

Ancient civilization?

1. Egyptian
2. Roman
3. Greek
4. Phoenician

40. The gladiators of Ancient Rome

A. Were paid athletes who volunteered to fight

B. Were usually slaves who were made to fight by their masters

C. Could leave their place as a gladiator at any time

d. Were not allowed to marry or have a family

**Societies Matching:**

*Directions: Match the phrases/characteristics on the left with the society on the right. You will use each society at least twice.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society believed in the idea of the Mandate of Heaven.  2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This was the first societies/civilizations ever known in our history; they are comprised of two different groups.  3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was eventually taken over by Alexander the Great upon the death of Phillip II.  4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society believed that their king was a god-king, and upon death he should be placed in a pyramid and served in the after life.  5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ These societies were often known as the “mound builders” and were found throughout present-day India.  6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society had Athens, which believed in a direct democracy and the idea that all men had a say in government. This was opposite ideas held in Sparta.  7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society had the Code of Hammurabi after he and his army took over the Ancient Sumerians.  8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ These societies are found in areas such as Mexico and South America.  9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Three major civilizations made up these societies, including Mohenjo-Daro, Harrappan, and Lothal.  10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was known for its large empire and gladiator games.  11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was known for the development of its intricate writing system, which was used in Confucianism and adopted by the Shi class.  12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The people in one of these societies were known for the first calendar system. They are also known for being fierce warriors and the temples built to their gods.  13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society divided its people by the caste system.  14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society transitioned from believing in Buddhism to adopting a strict belief in Hinduism.  15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was led by Xerses, a fierce military leader.  16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was found along the Nile River.  17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society came about around the same time as Greece, and was known for being polytheistic and ruled by a Caesar.  18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was made of warriors who fought the Greeks at the Battles of Marathon and Thermopylae.  19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society was known for its hieroglyphic writing system and mummification of the dead.  20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This society had oracle bones which people believed could be used to tell the future or answer questions about life. | A. Mesopotamia  B. Egypt  C. Indus Valley  D. Ancient China  E. Rome  F. Greece  G. Persia  H. Ancient India (Gupta & Mauryan)  I. Mesoamerica (Aztec, Olmec, Andean) |

**Religions Matching:**

*Directions: Match the phrases/characteristics on the left with the religion on the right. You will use each religion at least twice.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion believes that the prophet is Mohammad and Mecca and Medina are its Holy Cities.  2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion follows the way of the Tao.  3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion believes in the Four Noble Truths and Eightfold Path.  4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There are several different branches of this religion, including Catholics, Protestants, and Baptists.  5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Holy Book of this religion is the Torah, or Old Testament.  6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion began the Caste System in India.  7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion became important in China and deals with relationships among people.  8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ It is said that this religion was founded by Jesus Christ, the Savior.  9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion believes in three gods, including one named Vishnu.  10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion is monotheistic and believes in such occasions as Bar and Bat Mitzvahs.  11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion was founded by Siddhartha Gautama.  12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion is focused on “The Way” and originated around the same time as Confucianism in Asia.  13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion’s holy book is the Koran (Quran)  14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion focuses on filial piety and ancestor worship.  15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This religion has the five pillars of faith, one of which being that all followers should make a pilgrimage to the holy city. | A. Buddhism  B. Confucianism  C. Daoism  D. Hinduism  E. Christianity  F. Judaism  G. Islam |